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GERMAN UNITS STOP ALL INVADER DRIVES IN CAEN, ORNE AREAS

Montgomery Quits Thrust on Caen as Losses Mount—U.S. Troops Also Crushed

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Another 84 British tanks were destroyed in the area of Tilly during the past 24 hours as the enemy, despite enormous losses in men and material, exerted efforts to widen their dent southeast of Tilly.

Continuous bringing up of tanks and motor-cars to this area, where at present no less than eight infantry and tank divisions of the British 2nd army are assembled, allows the conclusion that attacks aiming at a break-through will be continued.

It is assumed that altogether 16 or 17 divisions of the British 2nd army have, meanwhile, been sent to the bridgehead.

Yesterday, enemy forces in battalion strength attempted to gain ground eastward in the direction of Caen and southeastward in the direction of Orne. All thrusts were repulsed.

The same happened to the Americans who, during repeated reconnaissance thrusts north and northeast of St. Lo, suffered very heavy losses. In the area between the forest of Des Biards and southwest of Bayeux the Americans appear to be preparing new attacks along a wide front. The presence of numerous new battery emplacements north of St. Lo has been ascertained.

Fighting here is expected to grow in intensity within the next few days and the district southeast of Tilly is expected to become a "hell of destruction."

Aside from the clashes around Tilly, yesterday's fighting was marked by only local engagements and severe artillery duels.

Gun battles at focal points of the invasion front were continued yesterday with unabated violence. The anti-Axis high command concentrated heavy men-of-war deep in the mouth of the Orne in order to support the fighting southwest of Caen.

Due to the heavy losses suffered during previous days by fierce German counter-thrusts spearheaded by panzer and tank units, the British forces, in general, kept well behind the shell screen of their long-range naval guns. Meanwhile, on the German side, considerable concentration of batteries went into action and kept the narrow British wedge under a constant shower of shells.

Thus, it appears that General Bernard Montgomery's second offensive against Caen has been abandoned owing to heavy losses in men and tanks. His attempted breakthrough has failed and was provisionally abandoned after the German armored divisions recaptured in a counter-thrust a greater part of the ground previously lost to the British 2nd army.

However, everything tends to show that the abatement of fighting will be of only short duration. On the one hand, Montgomery is obtaining large reinforcements in men and materials from across the sea and thus considerably strengthening his reserves, while on the other hand, General Omar Bradley appears to have concluded deployment of his American 1st army on the southern front of the Cotentin Peninsula.

Over the weekend, the anti-Axis brought further sea-borne reinforcements to their Normandy bridgehead. It may be assumed that they now have assembled large enough forces on Calvados and Cotentin Peninsula to begin their long postponed inland offensive.

British General Killed

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—Brigadier-General Neville F. Marks, the late General Orde Wingate's senior administrative staff officer, was killed in an air crash on May 26, it was announced today by the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Southeast Asia Command, according to a dispatch from Kandy, Ceylon.

Peloponnes Enemy Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—German troops concluded today their local mopping-up operations in eastern part of Pelepohnes Peninsula, according to German military quarters. The partisans lost 235 dead and numerous prisoners while the Germans captured large quantities of arms and ammunition as well as stores of food.

U.S. War Output Down As Steel, Labor Short, Says War Department

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—Due to the shortage of steel and manpower a serious drop in the United States production of war materials was experienced in the month of June, it was announced today by the U.S. War Department, according to a Washington dispatch. Difficulties were reported in items most urgently needed in combat areas including trucks, radio and construction equipment to build airports, roads and docks. Serious shortage of production was also felt in the output of aircraft which had dropped five per cent below previous calculations. Simultaneously, the Navy Department announced that the production of navy airplanes was short by 11 per cent. The War Department said that army production which aggregated $1,855,000,000 in May must be increased this autumn to $2,270,000,000 per month if an increase of 17 per cent in 1944 requirements are to be realized to offset the drop.

FINNISH WAR STAND BLOW TO ANTI-AXIS

Diplomatic, Political Defeat for Enemy, Says Spokesman of Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—The speech, delivered by Finnish Prime Minister Edwin J. H. Linkomies, is considered by the Wilhelmstrasse as a particularly valuable contribution. The decision, reached by Finland, is a striking diplomatic and political defeat for the anti-Axis nations and its importance should not be underrated. For a week, Finland has been the main target of a political offensive, started by Britain and America and the Reich has not closed its eyes in view of this fact. For more than four weeks the diplomatic and political activity of the Anglo-Saxons has been recognized as a large offensive which was answered in the right manner.

This offensive, the Wilhelmstrasse points out, can now be considered as an all-out defeat. The European conception, as pointed out by the Wilhelmstrasse, has gained an outstanding triumph. The brotherhood in arms, existing between Germany and Finland, has been consolidated by a common political line in the form of an "alliance in arms." Finland, so the German Foreign Office spokesman stated, has chosen the only possible way which could be taken by a decent and heroic nation. Finland did not set a precedent as was expected by England and American, namely to surrender. Finland, on the contrary, furnished proof that no pact could be established with the Soviets in case one intended to remain alive. Finland, moreover, furnished proof that no negotiations could be held with Bolshevism not even when only a symbolic surrender was expected.

The interview, given by the Reich Foreign Minister some time ago to the Rumanian news agency, Rador, has been characterized by the German spokesman as symbolic not only for Rumania but also for the European conception of the Reich foreign policy in general. It has thus once more been revealed that the German Reich gives unconditional support to any of her allies in case of need. The fact that Finland with her attitude simultaneously promoted the Nordic idea, which, in all Scandinavian countries was time and again put to the force, was particularly emphasized by the Wilhelmstrasse.

It was also stated that the declaration of the Finnish Prime Minister over the radio need not be commented upon any further. The statement emphasized that Finland by no means will become Germany's satellite. On the contrary, Finland will maintain her democratic principles and be the master in her own house.

Finnish Stand Lauded

The semi-official Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz,' dealing with Finland, characterizes that nation as a worthy example in the European fight for freedom.

"Side by side with Germany," the Korrespondenz states, "peoples and states under different political regimes are fighting for their liberation and future—for a peaceful, happy and free Europe. All nations, be they small or big, which stand their test in this historical hour will find their place in the new Europe and will be happy in their own way and under their special regime. Among them will be the Finnish democracy."

FREE INDIA REGIME HAS THREE SPHERES OF WORK, SAYS BOSE

Outlines Plans for Future Activities in Statement Inaugurating 'Netaji Week'

Domei

BURMA FRONT, July 3.—The Indian independence movement will hereafter be focussed upon the reorganization of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the completion of the Indian revolution for the liberation of entire India from the hands of her oppressors, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, declared in his statement inaugurating the "Netaji Week" to be observed by the Indian Independence League between July 4 and 10.

The Netaji's statement follows:

"Our activities hitherto have been confined substantially to East Asia but the situation is considerably changed now. Those areas of India which have been liberated have given rise to the problems of administration and reconstruction. The military operations now progressing with such brilliant results have also created new problems, namely, how are these military operations to be carried farther into India and how is the Indian revolution within India to be completed.

"One year since the present struggle for the liberation of our mother country it has become necessary now to survey the past and make plans for the future.

Three Fields of Activity

"As a result, we have three fields of activity. The first is East Asia, which is still to be our political and strategic base. The second is the liberated territory, the problems with which we are confronted there being mainly those of administration and reconstruction and preparations for future development. The third is the rest of India now under enemy occupation. The revolution of India must be completed. For that our troops must penetrate into that territory.

"Until very recently the activities of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind had been virtually restricted to East Asia, but now that the situation has undergone a change it would be necessary to reorganize the Government and expand its activities. In other words, the Provisional Government will have to expand its three spheres of activities, namely, East Asia, the liberated zones and the enemy occupied territories. For this purpose, it will be necessary for the Government to dispose State Ministers and Advisers with clear responsibility to the respective spheres. The first squad will supervise various activities in East Asia, the second one in the liberated zones while the third one will engage in its duties in the enemy occupied territories. The first squad now active in East Asia is called the East Asiatic Committee of the Cabinet, the second squad now engaged in activities in the liberated zones the Liberated Area Committee of the Cabine', and the third squad the Wartime Committee of the Cabinet.

"The mobilization of manpower, finance and material in East Asia must be enforced more and more vigorously in the future. For this end a new administrative department should be established or the existing administrative organ expanded to meet the need. The present financial affairs department will be enlarged and its scope of activity greatly expanded.

Mobilization Department

"The new administrative body under the name of 'Mobilization Department' will call for and mobilize the personnel necessary for the activities of each of such bodies as the Indian National Army, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, the department in charge of reconstruction of the liberated areas and the affairs of the Indian Independence League.

"The recently established Supply Department will also be expanded.

"Although there will be no changes in the fields of activity of the various existing organs or of those to be established, in the future the greater part of matters of importance will be entrusted to the three departments of finance, mobilization and supply.

"The East Asia Committee will be composed of a regular East Asia Minister and an Adviser, who will supervise activities in East Asia.

"There are plans ready for the administration of liberated areas and for reconstruction work therein. These will be enforced at a proper time. The personnel needed by the department dealing with reconstruction in the liberated areas has already been sent to the regions where it is required. The members of the department already are at work within India and near the border.

"The Liberated Area Committee is composed of ministers and advisers who have been selected to work in liberated areas and Ministers and advisers who are on missions in various regions.

"Lastly, the Wartime Committee is made up of ministers and advisers who are qualified to deal from an expert standpoint with matters connected with military operations, propaganda, revolutionary movements, and re-examination of the existing system of administration.

"The three committees mentioned above will constitute the Cabinet, a step intended to enable it to meet the needs of the existing situation.

The Provisional Government will give every assistance to the committees. As a measure intended to help it in doing this it will be arranged for the work of the committees to be concentrated where they are functioning. The committees will be worked so as to facilitate the achievement of the first object of the Provisional Government which is the independence of India.

S. China Battle Scene

The Imperial Japanese Forces, in their northward advance in Chungking's 7th War Zone, have captured Chingyuan, seen in the above map, according to a Lisbon dispatch. In the meanwhile another powerful Japanese Army from the north, after having occupied Hengyang airfield, is relentlessly advancing southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

LONDON PARALYZED BY METEOR ATTACK

Daily Life at Standstill Due to Continued Onslaughts; Press Voices Complaints

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, July 3.—Everyday life in London has practically come to a standstill, and all things are fading into insignificance, before the continued onslaughts of the V-1, or dynamite meteors, of the Germans against which no defense or combat measures have yet been found.

England's only defense so far is the stationing of anti-aircraft gunners throughout Southern England who must always be on the alert to sound an alarm the instant the first faint sound of a V-1 is heard. Also special fighters of the Royal Air Force have been called to such an extent that bitter complaints are being voiced by American officers fighting in Cotentin Peninsula that their operations are greatly hampered by their lack of planes. They stated that all activities have not produced a decrease in the number of flying bombs sent over the fronts.

MacDonald Hastings, British commentator, in speaking of the effect of the flying bombs, stated that for the British everything has faded into insignificance and everybody has become indifferent toward other aspects of life in face of this new German weapon.

The panic which has taken hold of the British public is also revealed in their press some of whose comments follow:

The London Times declared: "A heavy explosion occurred on July 1 when a flying bomb struck an ammunition train and 500 are now homeless. We still have no effective measures of combat."

The News Chronicle said: "Everybody is getting more and more nervous over the flying bombs; they like neither the sound nor the effect."

The London Mail moaned: "The British public has not been informed of counter-measures taken to deal with the flying bomb."

U.S. MOVE OPPOSED AGAINST ARGENTINA

Foe Quarters Fear Serious Economic Repercussions by Further Sanctions

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—Various oppositions against the United States Government's intensified pressure against the Argentine Government have begun to crop up within their own camp, according to indications of reports reaching here.

In the first place, a British news agency report stated that Britain had hesitated to take a similar step as Washington did a week ago with the recall of Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Buenos Aires, since British circles were in doubt whether such formal signs of disapproval might have influence on Argentina's policy. Consequences were not absolutely clear in London, the report said.

Now even American economic quarters are energetically opposing further economic measures by Washington against the Argentine Government, according to a U.P. dispatch from New York.

American economic quarters, the report said, substantiate their opposition against economic sanctions against Argentina with the fact that Argentine meat is feeding the anti-Axis soldiers. Rupture of meat imports from Argentina would necessarily mean not only the disruption of anti-Axis plans, but also meat rations in the United States would be reduced, these quarters pointed out.

In addition, the economic quarters pointed out, the United States is dependent upon Argentina for hides, leather, wool, linseed oil, cheese and maize chiefly for war purposes.

They warned that the rupture of diplomatic relations with Argentina will create serious economic repercussions in the United States if further economic sanctions are enforced.

Denies Mission to Spain

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—A Reuter report on the alleged arrival in Seville, Spain, of a German diplomatic mission is described by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as one of the many attempts of the enemy to impute certain mysterious endeavors to Germany. He stated that there was not one word of truth in this British news agency's statement.

CHINGYUAN IS TAKEN BY IMPERIAL FORCES IN NORTHWARD PUSH

Japanese Units Now Pressing Tsunghua, 60 Kilometers Northeast of Canton

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—The Japanese Units that had commenced a northward advance from the Canton sector in cooperation with the southward drive of the Japanese from Hengyang have made great headway, says a field report reaching Chungking.

Chingyuan, on the bank of the Pei River is already in the hands of the Japanese and other vanguards of the Japanese Forces are now pressing on Tsunghua, 60 kilometers northeast of Canton.

As a result, the distance between the Japanese Forces advancing north and south along the Canton-Hankow railway has been reduced to less than 250 kilometers.

Lungmen Is Occupied

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—The Japanese Forces that are advancing northward on the eastern side of the Canton-Hankow railway from the Canton area have occupied Lungmen, 120 kilometers northeast of Canton, the Reuter correspondent reported yesterday from Chungking.

By K. SUGANO
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 3.—Crack Japanese Units, which on June 27 under cover of night suddenly went into action, broke down the resistance of the enemy and on June 30 carried Huilanshih and Taipingshih at one charge. This brought the Japanese within sight of Chingyuan, a point of supreme importance in the enemy's line of resistance, from which they were now separated by a distance of eight kilometers.

A certain unit was the first of the group to succeed in crossing the muddy stream of the Pei River in the neighborhood of Hungfakang, on the night of June 28. On the following night another unit, under the protection of a strong air force, crossed the river at a point near Shihchiahsu. Other units followed on June 30, making a forced crossing of the river from Chowsinhsu, seven kilometers east of Chingyuan.

These operations resulted in a cutting off of the enemy's retreat. They also completed the series of operations in the area centering about Chingyuan which were necessary in order to begin actual operations for the reduction of the stronghold of Chingyuan.

With the walled city of Chingyuan, their immediate objective, in sight, our Forces are waiting for an opportunity to capture it in one charge.

Taishan, Tansuikow Taken

By G. OGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 3.—A Japanese Unit, suddenly commencing a new drive southward across the Kwangtung Plains on June 27, occupied Taishan on June 29. In the course of their advance, the Japanese Forces mopped up the enemy's Fifth storm troops.

Another Japanese Unit, utilizing the water route, occupied Tansuikow, an enemy key position, on July 1.

Furious Attacks Continued

By S. NAKAMURA, K. SUGANO, H. OGAWA and S. SHIMIZU
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 3.—The Japanese Units which launched simultaneous attacks on the enemy forces in the Seventh War Zone, on June 27, from the east, west, and north, are continuing their furious onslaughts, inflicting smashing blows upon the enemy.

In face of the enemy's gunfire, the main unit of the Japanese Forces under cover of Air Units crossed the Pei River on June 27, at various points over an area extending 30 kilometers in length along the northern bank of the river. Continuing its advance, the same unit inflicted smashing blows on the enemy's 156th Division and occupied Taipingshih at 2 p. m. on June 30. At present, the main unit is advancing northward in the western sector of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Another unit, pressing toward the northeast, launched crushing attacks on the enemy's 152nd and 153rd Divisions and captured, Lunghwahsu, 100 kilometers northeast of Canton, at 6 p.m. on June 30.

Another unit completely encircled the troops of the enemy's 152 Division operating in Taipingcheng, 50 kilometers east of Canton as well as in Kwantang, and in the northern area at 8 p.m. on June 30.

In unison with other forces, the unit which commenced action in Hsinhui, southwest of Canton, advanced to the southwest, routed the enemy troops, and occupied Taishan, a pivotal point on the Ningning railway, at 2 p. m. on June 29. The advance is being continued.

Thus, the Japanese Forces in the South China area, are annihilating the Chungking troops in the Seventh War Zone under the command of General Yu Han-mou.

Close In on Lunghwahsu

By S. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 3. Aiming at inflicting sledge-hammer blows on the regular troops of the 152nd and 153rd divisions under General Yu Han-mou, Commmander of Chungking's Seventh War Zone, and also the Communist troops, part of the Japanese Forces in South China, in unison with the operations by the main Units, on the evening of June 27 commenced fresh operations.

Taking advantage of the darkness, the Japanese on the night of June 27 advanced eastward along the Tseng River. Prior to this, a vanguard unit had moved out to smash the enemy, advancing westward toward Chengkuohsu, 20 kilometers northeast of Tsengcheng. The Japanese operations developed in the mountainous zones and the enemy's strategic points such as Lapatao and Chengkuohsu were reduced.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit thrust into Matsohsu, the enemy's strategic point about 30 kilometers northeast of Tsengcheng, and completely occupied it after a furious battle. Following the occupation of Matsohsu, the Japanese advanced further and captured Tienpin and Shatang, about 17 kilometers from Matsohsu.

The Japanese Units are now continuing their blitzkrieg drive toward Lunghwahsu, and a part of the Japanese Forces is said to be already closing in on the outskirts of Lunghwahsu, thereby thrusting the enemy into great consternation.

Latest Nippon Drive Menaces Chungking, Declares A.P. Scribe

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—The new advance by the Japanese Forces in China has dispelled all doubts as to whether their operations cover the entire continent, writes an Associated Press correspondent from Chungking. The China Affair enters its eighth year on July 7 and Chungking faces the greatest crisis since its commencement. The world realizes that the progress of Japanese operations seriously affects the rest of the world's war fronts. Informed quarters believe that the latest northward drive of the Japanese increases the menace to Chungking. The Japanese apparently intend to make secure the defense of the Chinese continent.

NIPPON BATTERIES BLASTING HENGYANG

Outer Defenses Pierced by Japanese Forces, Admits Chungking in Communique

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—Japanese Forces, supported by artillery, have been repeatedly attacking the outer defense positions of Hengyang and have finally succeeded in opening a path of advance, Chungking military authorities admitted in their communique issued last night on the Hunan war situation.

Directing two companies, a Divisional Commander of the Chungking forces defending the walled town took part in a battle in which hand-grenades were employed, the communique revealed.

Following the arrival of reinforcements, repeated storming attacks by the Japanese are anticipated, the communique added.

Meanwhile, the Japanese in the Anjen sector after turning their spearhead to the south penetrated the Laiyang area and have advanced further to a point 16 kilometers southeast of Laiyang, it was added.

Continuing, the communique stated that after a forced crossing of the Lai River, the Japanese cut off the Canton-Hankow railway by a detouring movement made toward the west. Fighting in this sector is now developing at various points in the area extending 13 to 20 kilometers south of Laiyang.

The communique also revealed that the right wing of the Japanese Forces, which is made up of two attacking parties, on July 1 advanced southward toward Yungfeng, 70 kilometers northwest of Sianghsiang, and Hengyang. On the night of the same day, the Japanese engaged the Chungking troops in fierce battles at various point about 16 kilometers northeast and east of Yungfeng.

NIPPON UNITS SMASH OVER 30 FOE PLANES IN OGASAWARA FIGHT

Japanese on Saipan Furiously Battling Enemy, Imperial Headquarters Also Reveals

Imperial Japanese Forces on Yiojima and Chichijima islands in the Ogasawara Group, engaging in fierce fighting, have shot down over 30 enemy planes up to the present in intercepting the anti-Axis task force that air-raided Yiojima on Monday and is again raiding Yiojima and Chichijima since Tuesday morning, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Simultaneously, the communique disclosed that the Japanese Units on Saipan Island are now furiously engaging in violent battle with a strong enemy force along the line extending from the town of Garapan to Mt. Tapocho and Donnie.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. July 4

"1. Our Units on Saipan Island, since last reported, are now continuously engaged in fierce battle with a powerful enemy force along the line extending from the town of Garapan to Mt. Tapocho and Donnie.

"2. On July 3, an enemy task force air-raided Yiojima Island and is again air-raiding Yiojima and Chichijima since the morning of July 4. Intercepting the enemy, our Units are now engaged in hot battle.

"The number of enemy aircraft that have been shot down up to the present is more than 30."

Furious Battles Raging

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Saipan Island, with increased fighting spirit, are now furiously engaging a powerful enemy force in terrific battles, after firmly securing the line extending from the town of Garapan to Mt. Tapocho and Donnie.

Despite having undergone the bitter experience of being routed on June 24, when an anti-Axis task force made its abortive raid on Yiojima Island, the enemy reappeared near that island on July 3 and carried out an aerial attack.

Again, since early Tuesday morning, the anti-Axis task force has been air-raiding Yiojima as well as Chichijima islands.

Quickly spreading their counter-attacking cordon, the Japanese Units on the spot have intercepted the invaders and are now offering hot battle. As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the enemy planes that have been shot down, up to the present, aggregate more than 30.

Blast 12 Yap Raiders

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 4.—In a furious intercepting attack, Japanese Fighter Plane Units downed two B-24's and damaged 10 others out of 22 anti-Axis bomber planes that attempted to attack Yap Island early yesterday morning. The loss on the Japanese side was one plane which has not yet returned.

Stimson Visiting Italy

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War, landed at an airfield in southern Italy today to inspect troops, hospitals and frontline installations and to hold war conferences with anti-Axis military leaders in Italy, according to a Rome dispatch.

Reich General Killed

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Lieutenant-General Werner Richter succumbed to severe wounds sustained on the Eastern Front, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today. He was decorated with the Oak Leaves to the Knights' Cross of the Iron Cross.

CHUNGKING REGIME DEMANDS MORE AID

Arms Cannot Be Sent Unless Transport Problem Solved, U.S. Paper Says

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, July 1.—The Chungking authorities who have been thrown into a panic by the Japanese advance in Hunan are now frantically demanding that the United States and Britain send more aid to the regime.

Smashing Chungking's hopes, the Chicago Daily News correspondent in Chungking said in his report that if the difficult problem of transportation is not solved it would be absolutely impossible for the United States and Britain to comply with Chungking's urgent demand for aid.

The Chicago Daily News scribe's report follows:

"Because of the great defeats it has suffered on the Hunan Front, Chungking has again renewed its demand to the United States and Britain for more aid. In making this demand, the Chungking regime claims that the defeats suffered by its army were due to the lack of arms. Behind Chungking's latest move is seen the attempt to calm the unrest felt by the masses by giving them the impression that more arms and supplies would come from the Anglo-American Powers in the future.

Many Hardships Seen

"However, it would be absolutely impossible for the United States and Britain to comply with Chungking's wish unless a new Burma supply route is constructed or a port is gained on the coast of China. There remains for consideration, of course, the method of transporting supplies by air, but even this is impossible at the present owing to the fact that the distance is too long and because the anti-Axis air strength in the China area is insufficient.

"Regarding the plan to construct a new Burma supply route, all that can be said is that there are no prospects for such a project at present as the rainy season is now in full swing.

"As to the plan to gain a port on the coast of China, the gloomy words of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, can be quoted. He said: 'Considerable preparations and time are required before an attack against the coast of China can be undertaken. For such a campaign Chungking would have to be supplied with large quantities of arms by the United States and Britain. That alone would take a long time.'"

Meanwhile, the Chungking correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald reported recently as follows:

"The Chungking regime is afraid that with the progress of the Japanese advance in Central China, the anti-Axis forces might be forced to give up their strategy of starting an attack on Japan. At the same time, it is feared that the Japanese operations in China will affect greatly the Pacific operations of the Anglo-Americans.

"The occupation of Changsha means that the Japanese Army has secured a great cereal storehouse and at the same time it indicates that a severe foodstuff shortage lies in store for the people in Chungking-controlled areas."

LONDON FACES DANGER OF BIG WATER SHORTAGE

Reservoirs Said Being Depleted At the Rate of 30,000,000 Gallons a Day

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 3.—London is facing the possibility of a drought worse than in 1921 or 1933-34, according to a News Chronicle report received here recently.

Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the Works and Stores Committee of the Metropolitan Water Board, the dispatch said, told the Board that the reservoirs are being depleted at the rate of 30,000,000 gallons a day.

"I cannot see why the people of London should not be told now of the serious situation facing them," he said when a protest was made before the Board went into committee that the disclosure of facts would give information to the enemy.

The report said that one aspect of the situation today is already worse than in 1921 or 1933-34 because the flow of the Thames is now at the lowest level ever recorded for this time of the year.

The average natural flow for March 1921 was 500,000,000 gallons a day, and 846,000,000 in 1943. In April, the average daily natural flow was 575,000,000 gallons against 888,000,000 in 1921 and 681,000,000 in 1934, the report added.

Press Comments

Tuesday, July 4

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN CHINA

MAINICHI—The Imperial Headquarters has announced that a fierce attack has been launched on Hengyang, part of the Japanese forces having already passed the town and advancing southward, while another force in the South China area is now advancing northward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, pounding the enemy's Seventh War Zone on the way. It is not yet known where these two lines of advance are to effect a juncture, but it is clearly indicated that the two advancing forces are moving along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

In the face of the Hunan campaign, launched immediately after the Honan campaign, the enemy could no longer resort to his usual propaganda methods but has been compelled to admit that the situation is grave—that the Japanese intend to divide China into two, east and west, and to establish traffic over the two main railways, the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways. Thus he has unwittingly voiced his worst fears, and those fears are now steadily taking concrete shape.

The tremendous campaign being conducted by the Japanese has, indeed, cut China in two. The result to the enemy will be separation from the two great railways. But beyond this nothing is known of the strategy contemplated by the Japanese military authorities. Under the circumstances, the uneasiness of the United States and Chungking must be steadily mounting.

The present campaign is particularly important in that it is a sledge hammer blow directed at the United States which has swooped down like a vulture on China, dragging her into a senseless struggle with Japan. Chungking, so long as it stops its futile dancing to American tunes, is not necessarily the target of our fire.

But Chungking still continues to be manipulated by the United States, and is even seeking to make use of the latter for its own ends. The Japanese, therefore have no choice but to smash Chungking along with the Americans.

Chungking has suffered the destruction of its First and Eighth War Zones in the Honan campaign, the Ninth War Zone in the Hunan campaign, the Third War Zone in the Chuchow campaign and the Seventh War Zone in the South China campaign. This progress of the Japanese forces has shattered the American war plan in China, which was to liquidate the autonomy of the Chungking war system and to turn its forces completely into an American war machine.

The United States built more than 300 air bases in China in order to attack Japan, but our forestalling operations have caused her to move them into the hinterlands. When we consider the relationship between the major counter-offensive of the United States in the Pacific and her bases in China, the preparations made by the Japanese in China for 'rapping the American air force in China can be seen as paving the way for an offensive as well as for an effective defense of the home country.

The defeat of the Chungking forces, therefore, cannot be regarded by the Americans as a mere defeat of one of their allies but they must cudgel their brains to handle this bombshell which has been dropped in the midst of their strategic lines. One can well imagine the panic which must be felt by Stilwell and other leaders of the American forces in China, and by Vice-President Wallace who flew to Kweilin to hold consultations with them.

As for Chungking, it has lost the principal sources of food supplies. The hysteria which has sharply increased of late among the Chungking Government officials and intellectuals is likely to see a further intensification.

MAHATMA GANDHI URGES WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH

Absolutely Important to Make Indians Happy; Says Japan Will Not Attack India

Domei

CANTON, July 4.—Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a speech before 50 members of the Committee of the Indian National Congress in Poona on July 1, declared that to make the lot of the Indians a happy one, withdrawal of the British from India was absolutely necessary.

The Mahatma's speech excited widespread interest in that it came at a time when various quarters interested in Indian affairs were wondering what would be his next move after the demand for a meeting between Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, and the leaders of the National Congress was, in the main, rejected by the British authorities.

The Mahatma's speech, in effect, was as follows:

"In order to make India a perfectly happy country, it must be liberated from British rule. The charge is being made that I have leanings toward Japan. These charges are little better than propaganda spread by parties who are interested in further stimulating feelings of animosity toward me. Personally I feel certain that Japan will not attack India if the British leave."

CRAIGIE ADVOCATES BAN ON NEUTRALS

Disclosure of 'V-1' Damage by Diplomats Feared—Churchill Statement Likely

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—New restrictions on neutral travel from England to other countries due to the German flying bombs was demanded by Sir Robert Craigie, former British Ambassador to Tokyo, in a letter to the London Times, according to a London dispatch.

He said that the ban on travel by diplomats, which had been proclaimed in view of the invasion, had been lifted, but that it is the task of neutral diplomats especially of military attaches to report confidentially to their Governments on the effects of the latest war weapons.

Moreover, it is asking too much to believe that such information will not reach German hands through private individuals in neutral countries, Sir Robert said.

It is in the interest of the British population that strict secrecy concerning the flying bombs be observed for the present, he pointed out, urging that in view of the consequences of this all-out war, restrictions on rights of neutrals must be carried out although this is not provided for by international law.

Importance of "V-1" Stressed

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—German flying bombs are just as important a military invention as were the tanks in the last world war, declared a British radio commentator, according to a London dispatch.

Warning against underestimating the new German missile, the speaker declared that it is a very dangerous weapon which is getting on the nerves of the British population in the affected areas as it comes over day and night without interruption.

Meanwhile, an American in England in a letter to his friend in New York wrote that the usually calm and taciturn Englishmen are now debating almost endlessly about the German weapon. He said that the average individual was talking more about them than the men in Parliament who are speaking on end concerning counter-measures against the weapon.

A statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill concerning Germany's secret weapon, meanwhile, was foreshadowed in today's London papers which declared that they welcomed such a statement in the interest of the population.

The Daily Mail declared that publicity was one of the most effective weapons to be used against the German "V-1". Characteristics and limits of this fighting means, the paper urged, must be made known to the people as far as this is compatible with security.

The Daily Herald on the other hand, excused its own defective reports about the effect of the "V-1" bomb by referring to the strict censorship measures. The paper declared that it was only allowed to write a few lines about destroyed houses or the heroism of the inhabitants affected and that only the truly glorious efficiency of the R.A.F. was to be described.

The paper assured that it would gladly report more about the damages caused if it were permitted.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 3

Heavy vengeance fire is still continuing in London.

In the Normandy area, the enemy as a result of his heavy casualties suffered in the previous days made few thrusts only in the strength of a battalion. Particularly high casualties were inflicted when groups of terrorists were met in combat and wiped out.

In Italy, embittered defense battle was again waged fiercely yesterday between the coast and Lake Trasimeno. The enemy attacked all day long our divisions which after a hard struggle withdrew some kilometers to the north. As the operations expanded over an area close to the southern part of Siena and since there would be danger that the precious cultural memorials of this ancient historical town would be destroyed, our troops were withdrawn voluntarily and without enemy pressure into the area north of Siena. On the Adriatic coast, the opponent attacked with strong forces and pushed back our outposts to the main fighting lines.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front strong Soviet attacks west of Szlutzk were repulsed in hard fighting. In the Ossopivitchi area and on the central Beresina, our divisions disengaged themselves in embittered fighting with the pressing enemy in the area around Minsk.

Southwest of Polotsk, all Soviet attacks supported with tanks and planes at Glubokoye failed. Bitter fighting for the city of Polotsk is still in progress.

In the heavy fighting, Generals Martinek and Pfeiffer of the Artillery Corps as well as Lieutenant-General Schuenemann, leading their corps in the battle, made the supreme sacrifices. The Luftwaffe effectively supported the ground fighting and demolished numerous enemy tanks, guns and 260 vehicles, while our heavy bombers launched a concentrated attack against Szlutzk.

Strong U.S. bomber formations made a terror attack against Budapest yesterday causing damage in the residential districts and casualties. German and Hungarian air defense forces destroyed 45 enemy aircraft including 34 four-engined bombers.

American Air Force Hiding Behind Chungking Troops For Protection

Yanks Not Cooperating With Chiang's Soldiers—Engage Chiefly in Guerilla Raids and Flee At Sight of Japanese Planes

By I. KOBAYASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

BASE ON THE HUNAN FRONT, July 4.—All that the United States Army Air Force in China has been able to accomplish is to sacrifice Chungking troops for its own preservation and even in this it has suffered heavy losses, a survey of its activities reveals.

Relying on the United States and Britain entirely, Chungking is dreaming of ultimate victory with the support of the United States Army Air Force but events to date have proved the utter futility of such hopes.

One asks, in the first place what has the United States Army Air Force in China done? The southern part of Hunan Province had been said to be a nest of American planes, so numerous had been their air bases there. The American air operations became quite brisk with the progress of the Japanese campaign in that area but the frequency of its sallies did not coincide with its efficacy.

The U.S. Army Air Force in China, in fact, has only betrayed its panic at having lost the Hengyang airdrome, the most important of its advanced bases. Its persistent attacks have not impeded the Japanese advance in the least. The Japanese have, rather, developed an unprecedented mobility and have surrounded and wiped out the enemy everywhere. The damage sustained by the Japanese has been almost negligible. On the part of the Americans, however, already a huge number of planes have been shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft artillery alone. If to this number are added the planes shot down in air combat, the total will be tremendous.

Yanks Not Cooperating

Secondly, how has the American Air Force cooperated with the armies of Chiang Kai-shek? While the Japanese ground units are operating in perfect coordination with the air forces, the latter bombing the enemy defense positions or troop concentrations and opening the way for the former's advance, American airmen have sallied forth without contacting the Chungking troops, evidently without any formulated strategy or plan.

Has the U.S. Air Force ever succeeded in supporting Chungking ground forces so that the latter has been able to wrest back a lost position? The Americans seem to be flying about in panic because their nest has been raided. Ever since the fall of Hengyang airfield an average of 300 planes a day have been attacking this airdrome now occupied by the Japanese but they have failed to make any impression on the base or the Japanese Forces guarding the area.

What has the United States Army Air Force in China ever accomplished? The Japanese Expeditionary Force which has occupied the vast central region of Hunan is now speedily restoring peace and order and reinstating the provincial inhabitants so that they may work without let or hindrance. Daily the people of Hunan are returning to their homes. The newly-occupied territory is already safe under the protection of the Japanese Army Air Force.

The American raids have not been able to retard the work of restoration in any way. Apprehensive of losing their planes, the Americans flee at the sight of Japanese aircraft and are engaged more in guerilla operations. The greatest damage they have been able to cause was when they fiercely bombed the huge army of General Hsueh Yueh as it was massed within the walls of Liuyang, mistaking it for a Japanese Army unit entering the town. In this engagement the American also caused casualties among the inhabitants.

What is the real aim of the United States Army Air Force in China? It is decidedly not to cooperate with the Chungking Army but to raid Japan for which it must have bases in China and in order to maintain bases in China it must make use of Chungking. In order to make use of Chungking, it must, if only for sake of appearances, fly over the front. The American planes that come flying over Hunan, therefore, do little more than play to the gallery. Consequently, the more their advanced bases are threatened, more violent they grow in their abuse of Chungking and their arrogance toward Chungking leaders and people.

Their attitude now is exactly the same as at the time of the Changteh campaign. The intention of the United States Army Air Force in China is to conserve its own strength by sacrificing Chungking forces. With the Chungking forces beaten at every turn and its air bases lost one by one, its burden is steadily increasing. The occupation of Hengyang airdrome by the Japanese, therefore, has severely affected the American plan to pound the Japanese transport lines on the Chinese seaboard.

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE IN ALL WAR FRONTS

Bombs Soviet Troop Concentrations, Trucks in Italy, Tanks At Caen, St. Lo

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Intensified activity of the Luftwaffe was particularly emphasized yesterday and last night when German air formations struck at enemy concentrations and rear communications at all fronts.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, strong German battleplane formations yesterday carried out raids against Soviet troops concentrations, truck columns and supply dumps at Sluzk, Borrisov and Polodsk. Altogether 13 tanks, 290 horse-drawn and motorized vehicles and 25 guns were destroyed. Large fires and explosions were also observed in the target areas.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German fliers attacked stations and railroads at Tarnopol and Sarny causing heavy destruction of railway installations and Soviet supply lines were disrupted.

In the Karelian sector, German planes destroyed six enemy tanks and heavily damaged three more during the course of the raid on Soviet deployments and tank concentrations in the area north of Viipuri. In various fierce aerial engagements, Finnish fighters shot down 19 Soviet aircraft while German fighters downed two.

In the Italian Front sector, German night battleplanes last night attacked enemy columns in the Lake Trasimeno area. Explosions were observed among the enemy trucks and moving columns. All German planes returned safely.

In the Normandy area, German fighters and battleplanes effectively supported ground operations with attacks on enemy positions and concentrations of tanks in the Caen and St. Lo areas, and some enemy machines were shot down.

REICH PLAN SUCCEEDING AGAINST INVASION ARMY

Half of Enemy Forces Tied Up —Right Moment Waited for Annihilation

Domei

MADRID, July 3.—With about 40 to 50 out of the 80 to 100 invasion divisions already landed in France, the German High Command has succeeded in already tying down about one half of the Anglo-American forces, is the opinion of Spanish war experts in characterizing the first stage of the invasion.

The Germans, it is viewed, have dictated enemy action right from the start and today, the first results of their plan is being shown at Caen. The fundamental point in German tactics is to first allot room to the invasion troops and then to force the employment of the largest number of these enemy forces. This has been completely successful in the first phase of the fighting.

The second phase is to have the enemy concentrate these troops at the most suitable point for the Germans and when that moment arrives, the big battle of annihilation will begin.

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Reich military quarters hinted today that preparations for the largest scale "battle of materials" in Normandy are now being pushed by both sides with utmost energy.

It was also stated in this connection that the German High Command is, at the same time, taking into account other factors, as for instance, certain enemy preparations now being made in Southeast Britain.

FIGHTING IS INTENSE ON EASTERN FRONT

Soviets Throw in Fresh Tank Formations and Divisions in Drive Toward Minsk

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Fighting at the central sector of the Eastern Front has reached a degree of unprecedented intensity as the Soviets are again and again throwing in fresh tank formations and divisions thus far held in reserve in order to continue increasing pressure from three sides against the city of Minsk.

In the Sluzk area which after hard fighting was left to the Soviets, the attackers encountered stubborn German resistance northwest of the city. The German barrage position northwest of Ossipowitchi also offered stiff resistance to the Soviets which attacked from the direction of Bobruisk.

Heavy Fighting at Beresina

Heavy fighting also developed at upper Beresina where Borrissov was left to the Soviets. German formations stubbornly defended the river crossings for hours after which the entire German front from Sluzk up to the area of Lepel was withdrawn according to plan in the direction of Minsk.

On the right wing German troops resisted heavy Soviet pressure south of Dvina and south of Polozk. The Soviets did not succeed in breaking through the German lines which have been strengthened by the garrison which broke through the Soviet encirclement at Bobruisk.

North of Dvina, the possession of the city was fought for with extraordinary violence.

With the fighting in the central sector raging with such violence there is no clear-cut frontline, the central front is absolutely fluid. On the completely zigzagged front, now larger, now smaller formations are fighting bitterly on both sides. German rearguards are stubbornly resisting pressure of the Soviets in order to allow free movement of the main forces.

Meanwhile on the Finnish fronts, the Soviets supported by artillery and combat formations attacked with tank formations and infantry divisions against Finnish positions on the Karelian Isthmus.

Soviets Repulsed

Embittered attempts of breaking through the Finnish lines were frustrated as were other Soviet attacks at other points.

Altogether 14 Soviet tanks were destroyed during the past 24 hours including 10 knocked out by the Finnish air force.

Paatene was evacuated yesterday by the Finns.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Slight gains on the Italian front were extraordinarily costly during yesterday's fighting as the Germans successfully reestablished their fighting lines after systematic disengagement operations.

Twenty-three Anglo-American tanks were destroyed by the German units which evacuated the town of Siena this morning and withdrew to more favorable positions. In addition violent attacks by DeGaullist troops supported by American formations north of the town were successfully repulsed with severe losses to the attackers especially Algerian and Moroccan rifle formations.

Other focal points were the Tyrrhenian coastal sector, the Volterra area and the district southwest and southeast of Siena.

Along the coast, the Americans succeeded in pushing a few kilometers beyond Cecina while in the Volterra area the Americans after embittered fighting advanced several kilometers. For this gain they paid with the loss of 19 tanks, several assault guns and extremely heavy casualties.

At Siena, defense fighting raged until late in the evening yesterday. Although many attacks were smashed, the Germans withdrew from the town today and established connection with the forces further west.

Likewise west of Lake Trasimeno, after smashing strong enemy tank attacks, the German divisions withdrew to new height positions north of the lake from where they successfully prevented the American forces from making further headway.

At another point on the Italian front, Polish divisions supported by three British tank brigades continued their strong attacks at several focal points. In the course of the day, German vanguards withdrew to their main fighting lines where heavy fighting had flared up in the evening yesterday. The Poles suffered heavily without succeeding in penetrating the German defense positions. Twenty-one of the 50 British tanks supporting the Polish attacks were destroyed.

U.S. Increasing Tank Output

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—A 12 per cent increase in the production of tanks in 1945 over the 1944 schedule was announced by the United States War Department today, according to a Washington dispatch.

12 U.S. Planes Bomb 3 Reich 'Mercy' Ships Off The Italy Coast

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—International law was again violated when three German Red Cross vessels in Italian coastal waters were attacked by 12 American bombers flying at about 1,000 meters altitude. The ships which were bombed and machine-gunned suffered damage and a number of wounded on board were killed.

BIG SEA, AIR LOSSES HIT INVASION FORCE

70 Warships, 51 Merchantmen And 2,007 Planes Smashed In One Month

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—A record destruction of enemy shipping was achieved through total German efforts during the invasion month with the sinkings of 51 enemy merchantmen totalling 312,600 tons, according to figures released by German military quarters today.

In addition, enemy losses in warships sunk or damaged were also greatly increased in June. Twenty-six heavy and light cruisers and 44 destroyers were sunk or damaged.

During the first six months of this year, altogether 413 enemy freighters and transports totaling 2,425,305 tons were sunk or damaged by German naval and air forces. Some 184 ships totalling 1,076,305 tons were sunk and 229 vessels aggregating 1,349,000 tons were damaged. In addition, 168 destroyers were sunk or damaged during the same period.

Air Toll Stupendous

Intensified activity of the German Luftwaffe which has been particularly noticeable since the beginning of the invasion has accounted for 8,164 enemy planes shot down including 6,407 four-engined bombers over German occupied areas during the first six months of this year, according to figures disclosed by the German military quarters.

Despite increasing Anglo-American air activity, they have suffered the greatest losses in the month of the invasion with 2,007 planes shot down.

A steady increase of enemy planes shot down since the beginning of this year is noticeable: January, 806; February, 856; March, 1,234; April, 1,392; May, 1,839 and June, 2,007.

AUSSIE INDUSTRIES FACE GREAT PERIL

Forde Says Unofficial Strikes By Coal Miners Threaten War Production

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 3.—Australian industries are threatened today with dislocation as they had never been threatened previously by a minority of responsible mine workers who cause unofficial strikes holding up production at a time when the anti-Axis counter-offensive is being conduced in the southwest Pacific, Francis W. Forde, Australian War Minister, declared yesterday in his address to coal miners in New South Wales, says a report received here. Collingwood, British coal miner and member of Parliament, also made an address.

Forde told the miners that Australia is at the crossroads. Declaring that "this country's great record of war achievements is now in jeopardy because of the shortage of coal," he revealed that unofficial strikes have lost Australia over 25,000 tons of coal a week.

Unless coal miners work without interruption, further supplies will break down and there will be wholesale unemployment, he added. "It is up to the miners to refuse to be drawn into strikes by a minority whose actions can be likened to the throwing of hammers into the wheels of Australia's war efforts," Forde declared.

Meanwhile, another report disclosed that on his arrival in New South Wales, Forde had given another warning on the gravity of the coal situation. He emphasized that coal production was lagging behind schedule and that if it could not be increased rationing was inevitable.

"Today," he said, "we have more coal mines and men working in the mines—we have 900 more men working in coal mines than in 1939, and 350 more than in 1940. Coal production, however, slumped some 800,000 tons in 1943 in comparison with 1942.

"Coal miners as a class are as loyal a body of men as can be found anywhere in Australia, but unfortunately a minority which came into the coal mines in recent years is mainly responsible for the present serious situation."

U.S. Cruiser Launched

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—The United States cruiser Bremerton was launched today at a certain shipyard in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

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EAST ASIA INDIANS FETE NETAJI WEEK

Members of Independence League in Tokyo Renew Pledge to Fight to Victory

Members of the Indian Independence League, Tokyo Branch, including 35 Indian cadets of the Tokyo Military Academy assembled at the League premises at Tameike, Akasaka, at 3 p.m. Tuesday, to observe Netaji Day, which marks the first anniversary of the assumption of leadership of the Indian Independence Movement by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Shonan, on July 4, last year.

Marking the conclusion of one year of the Indian people's' freedom effort under the Netaji, Indians throughout East Asia are observing the current week as Netaji Week, with the adoption of a comprehensive program aimed at mobilizing the total manpower and material resources of the Indians in East Asia. On the first day of Netaji Week, Indian residents throughout East Asia assembled at their respective League centers to reaffirm their resolve to carry on the battle for the liberation of their country until final victory has been won against the Anglo-American forces in India.

Enlistment of soldiers for the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) and raising of funds for the Azad Hind Government form the main features of the program outlined for Netaji Week.

The Indian residents of Tokyo, in observance of the first day of Netaji Week, assembled at the League premises and went through the following program: Silent prayers to the martyrs of both India and Japan who gave their lives for India's freedom. Singing of the Indian National Anthem, followed by a speech by the chairman of the Tokyo Branch, M.R. Murti reviewing the work accomplished during the past one year. The members all resolved to exert their utmost during the current decisive year of India's freedom struggle. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

On this auspicious day of the first anniversary of Netaji's assumption of leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia, we, the members of the Indian Independence League, Tokyo, assembled at this meeting resolve as follows:

1. That we express our unbounded joy and gratification over the brilliant and epoch-making progress achieved toward the complete freedom of our Motherland under the able leadership of our beloved leader, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, during the past one year.

2. That we pay our humble homage to the brave heroes of the Azad Hind Fauj and our mighty Allies, the invincible Imperial Japanese Forces, who by their unstinted self-sacrifice, unequalled valor and heroism have crushed the enemy on the Indo-Burmese front, and opened the path for our victorious march to Delhi where the banner of freedom will be finally unfurled.

3. That we humbly pray for the repose of the heroic martyrs, both Indian and Japanese, who have given their lives in the cause of the freedom of our Motherland, thereby laying the foundations for lasting freedom and prosperity of our beloved land.

4. That we express our profound gratitude to our mighty ally, the Japanese nation, for the unreserved aid and all-out cooperation extended in India's freedom-war, thereby assuring us of our ultimate victory against our common enemies.

5. That we renew and reaffirm our loyalty and allegiance to Netaji Bose, and renew our pledge to fight resolutely on under his supreme command, until our forces of freedom, the Azad Hind Fauj, have achieved final victory against our common enemies on the soil of India, and the tricolor flag of freedom has been hoisted atop the Red Fortress at Delhi.

Obituary

General Hanzo Yamanashi, retired, died of stricture of the heart on Sunday morning at his residence at Omachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture. He was 81 years of age.

Born in Kanagawa Prefecture in 1865, the late General Yamanashi started his military career as a sub-lieutenant and in 1921 was promoted to general. During his career, he occupied the posts of instructor of the Army and Navy Staff Colleges, Commander of the 51st Infantry Division, Commander of the 30th and 1st Brigades, and Inspector-General of Military Education. Later, he became War Vice-Minister. In the three Cabinets headed by Takashi Hara, Viscount Korehiyo Takahashi, and Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, he served as War Minister. After having assumed the post of Supreme War Councilor, he retired from actual service in 1923. Two years later, he was appointed Governor-General of Chosen.

The late general fought in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. At the time of World War I, he was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Tsingtao. He was well known as one of the three most brilliant figures of the Army, the other two being General Misao Kawai and General Baron Giichi Tanaka.

British Murder 40 Arakans in Cold Blood— Assault Women During Kaladan Retreat

Domei

RANGOON, July 3.—The massacre of more than 40 Arakan and Indian residents and the destruction of homes and a pagoda by troops of the British 81st West African Division during its retreat from the Kaladan valley area was revealed in a recent dispatch reaching here. The information is based on reports submitted to Kaladan district authorities by local officials.

In a village near Paletwa, four Arakans were shot in cold blood when they requested British troops to leave their homes after serving them food. In a village near Kaladan, two Arakan women were killed when they refused to be defiled. In Tatmah, about 10 kilometers south of Kaladan, more than eight Arakan farmers were shot and bayoneted when they attempted to prevent British troops from forcing their way into the houses in search of food.

Nineteen Arakan and seven Indian inhabitants in a village near Kyauktow were ruthlessly murdered after being beaten. At Thingannet, 10 kilometers south of Kyauktow, a pagoda, the center of worship for the local inhabitants, was destroyed beyond repair when British troops quartered there were forced to flee in face of the Japanese advance.

At Thazi, 15 kilometers north-west of Myohang, 10 young women were assaulted after they were forced to entertain the British. The dispatch added that besides killing innocent civilians, British troops burnt down many houses as they retreated.

BURMA PERFECTING STABLE STRUCTURE

Dr. Ba Maw's Influence Spreading Throughout Nation, Says Kitazawa

Burma is swiftly perfecting its national structure as a modern independent state under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, Naokichi Kitazawa, Counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, who is now visiting Tokyo, declared in an interview with correspondents, on Monday, states Domei.

Mr. Kitazawa said that Prime Minister Ba Maw's influence politically has spread throughout Burma and that his Government has developed into a stable structure. Praising the earnestness and zeal displayed by Burmese Government officials, Mr. Kitazawa disclosed that all Government authorities and State Ministers make constant inspection trips through Burma with the object of gaining first-hand knowledge of the living conditions of the people.

The Counselor asserted that one of the most important problems facing Burma today is the stabilization of the people's living, particularly the insuring of sufficient supply of daily necessities and foodstuffs. He said that in this connection the Burmese Government, with Japan's aid, is now preparing to establish a gigantic industry which will amply fulfil public demand.

Mr. Kitazawa stated an extensive public enlightenment campaign will be launched on August 1, the first anniversary of Burma's independence. He also revealed that Japanese commercial and industrial sample fairs are scheduled to be held during November this year in Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Taunggyi for the purpose of acquainting the Burmese people with Japanese commerce and industry.

"The Burmese are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese," he said, pointing out that about 800,000 persons are now aiding the Japanese Army through voluntary labor service.

Mr. Kitazawa stressed that the deep friendship between Prime Minister Ba Maw and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, is a striking manifestation of the former's firm belief that while there is no independent India, there can be no independent Burma.

Concert Calendar

A Masterpiece Appreciation Concert, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Uchida, Monday, July 10, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Beethoven's Overture-Coriolan; Bunya Ko's Taiwan Bukyoku; Saint-Saens' Carnival of the Animals; Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D major.

"Wunschkonzert" (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, Wednesday, July 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes a Soprano solo by Miss Chizuko Asano-Faure's Autumn; Clair de Lune; Debussy's Beautiful Evening; Koseak Yamada's Kane-ga Narimasu; Heishi-no Tsuma-no Inori; 'Cello solo by Takashi Kurata's Despranes' Prelude; Rimsky-Korsakow's Flight of the Bumble Bee; Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Umi Yukaba; Violin and Piano by Kenshu Wanibuchi and Tatsuo Mizutani—Beethoven's Violin Sonata (Spring Sonata); Tenor solo by Tamotsu Kinoshita—Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Sara" (complete cycle); Kunihiko Hashimoto's Ohgimi-ni; Oroku Musume; Piano solo by Susumu Nagai—Albeniz's Prelude; Granados' Spanish Dances; de Falla's Danse Espagnole.

Thai Assembly Heads Named

Domei

BANGKOK, July 3.—Plod Vichen Nasonghkla and Major Kuang Abhai Wong have been elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Thai Peoples' Assembly, it was officially announced last night.

AZAD HIND OFFICIAL RAPS BRITISH STAND

Gandhi's Statement Blaming Britain for Involving India In War Stressed

Domei

SHONAN, July 3.—"Mahatma Gandhi has spoken the last word on India and the war between Japan and Britain and he has spoken for the entire Indian nation when he declared emphatically that it is Britain and not Japan that is India's real enemy," commented M. Sivaram, Spokesman of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in an interview with Domei on the New Delhi report quoting the Indian leader as having declared that "if India had been free there would have been no war with Japan."

He added that the Mahatma has thus made it abundantly clear that it is the British who are responsible for involving India in their war of aggression.

Recalling the background of the "Quit India" ultimatum served on the British by the Indian National Congress nearly two years ago, the Spokesman pointed out that the Congress demanded that the British withdraw from India because it was the British and their allies who threatened the safety of the Indian people by converting India into a base of operations in their war against Japan.

In his statement, the Spokesman added that the Mahatma has held the British responsible for their own imperialistic ends. He stressed that the Mahatma's views are identical with those of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who has repeatedly assured the Indians that Japan has nothing but the most cordial feeling of friendship for India and the Indian people, and that it is only because Britain and her allies have converted India into a base of aggression against Japan that the Imperial Forces have been compelled to deal with their enemies entrenched on Indian soil.

DECOUX REACHES HANOI

Received in Audience by King And Queen of Annam at Hue

Domei

HANOI, July 3.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, arrived here from Dalat yesterday to inspect living conditions of the people of northern French Indo-China.

En route to Hanoi, Vice-Admiral Decoux conferred with high military and other officials in central Annam upon the invitation of Emile Grandjean, Resident-Superior of Annam, and Pham Quynh, Home Minister of Annam.

At Hue, capital of Annam, the Governor-General was received in audience by the King and Queen of Annam with whom he held lengthy conversations.

P.I. AWAITS JAPANESE FILM

Premiere of 'Tatlong Maria' Shown To Filipino and Nippon Newsmen

Domei

MANILA, July 1.—Philippine cinema audiences are eagerly awaiting the premiere of the Japanese Motion Picture Corporation production "Tatlong Maria" (Three Marias) which is now in the last stages of filming.

Several scenes from the new production were shown at the Jai Alai dining room on the evening of June 28 attended by Filipino and Japanese newspapermen. Miss Carmen Rosales is featured in the film assisted by leading screen actors.

Based on the story by Jose Isperanza Cruz, the editor of the local vernacular Liwayway, the new picture is the second to be produced by the Japanese Motion Picture concern, the first being "Dawn of Freedom" produced by the Toho Company.

NEW MANCHOUKUO HAILED BY BA HAN

Burmese Research Body Head Impressed by Swift Development in Industries

Domei

MUKDEN, July 3.—Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, after visiting the Manchoukuo Iron Manufacturing Company at Anshan, expressed amazement at the united efforts of the entire people of Manchoukuo toward the production of vital materials for the increase of fighting strength and for the stabilization of the livelihood of the people.

Dr. Ba Han, returning from the inspection of Manchoukuo's heavy industries with members of his suite from Anshan, declared substantially as follows:

"In Manchoukuo's heavy as well as light industries and in agricultural and other enterprises, the united efforts of the entire people pushing forward for the attainment of increase of production and stabilization of livelihood calls for hearty admiration. I was tremendously impressed by the guiding leadership of the Japanese in all fields of industry.

"Behind Manchoukuo's rise to her greatness today as a nation of Greater East Asia will be found the cooperative efforts of Japan and Manchoukuo and Japan's financial assistance. Wonderful results have been achieved in education, and various phases of political guidance. The most important of these would seem to be the concentrated efforts expended toward the enlightenment and education of the entire people of Manchoukuo.

"In comparison with Japan's policy toward Manchoukuo, the 60 years of British rule in Burma was indeed one of serfdom. I have profited much from my inspection of Manchoukuo's industries and the speedy training of workers.

"Racially and religiously, Burma and Manchoukuo resemble each other in many phases and we are able to gain many valuable hints in the construction of our own nation. Manchoukuo's role in the War of Greater East Asia is one of supply base. Burma is an extension of the first line of battle. When the supply base and the very foremost line are staunchly united as one in cooperative efforts toward Japan, I am firmly confident that the ultimate victory will be ours."

NETAJI WEEK OBSERVED BY INDIANS IN THAILAND

Resolution Adopted Encouraging Bose; Grand Parade, Rally Slated July 10

Domei

BANGKOK, July 4.—Netaji Week starting today and lasting till July 10 is being observed in Thailand under the sponsorship of the Thai branch of the Indian Independence League to pay tribute to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India and also Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army.

On the first day of the celebration, all Indian residents here, gathered at the branch office and attended the ceremony to open a hospital for the Indians. It was followed by a grand rally when a resolution, expressing the gratitude of the Indians toward the Netaji and encouraging the great commander was issued.

On July 6 and 7, special moving pictures will be shown at cinema houses. On July 9, a ceremony will be held at the training institute of the Indian Volunteer Corps on the outskirts of Bangkok.

On July 10, a grand parade will take place, and a rally pledging the Indians' determination to forge ahead for Indian liberation will end the week's program.

Messages Hail Netaji

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 1.—Messages congratulating Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, on the first anniversary of his assumption of leadership of the Indian Independence Movement and Indian National Army are arriving at the Netaji's headquarters from Indians in different parts of East Asia, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind disclosed today.

The messages assured the Netaji of their unswerving loyalty to him as well as to the Provisional Government and reiterated the determination of the Indians in East Asia to fight under his banner until the national tricolor is hoisted at the Viceroy's House in Delhi.

East Asia Round-Up

Dutch Names Effaced

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 4.—Remains of Dutch names in streets have been completely cleared from Djakarta City. Municipal authorities announced on July 2, the third and last list of alterations of street names covering Cambir and Pasar Senen wards. Almost all street lanes here are now named in the local tongue, while some boulevards and avenues are named in Japanese.

Athletic Body Donates

Domei

MALANG, July 4.—The Malang Physical Culture Society donated to the Home Defense Army Welfare Fund 2,800 guilders, the net profit of the interurban football games held here last week end. In the first game between Solo and Malang, Solo won 2 to 1, while in the second match between Surabaya and Solo, it ended in the victory of the Surabaya team 5 to 1.

Dutch Cruelty Staged

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 4.—The stage play "Lombok War", presented by the Amateur Dramatic Society "Sendangan", comprising local inhabitants of Celebes origin alone, was held here on June 30 at the Public Hall. The play depicted the tragic, death-defying struggle of Lombok inhabitants against the Dutch invaders half a century ago.

Nippon Science Triumphs

Domei

BANDOENG, July 4.—The remarkable decrease in cases of black plague this year in Priangan Province is a proof of another victory of Japanese sanitary science for it had no case of black plague in the month of June for the first time in its history.

To Aid Poor

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—The poor who seek aid of the Philippine General Hospital will always be accommodated in that hospital and will receive prompt and proper treatment, was the declaration made by Emiliano Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, after an inspection of the institution. He gave orders that no charity patient is to be rejected.

To Wear 'Mompe'

Domei

MALANG, July 4.—A movement aiming at the general use of "mompe", Japanese women's wartime clothes, among local inhabitants was launched by Malang women, who are at present sponsoring a prize contest of new designs of "mompe."

Aquino Awards Diplomas

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Speaker Benigno S. Aquino awarded diplomas to 134 officials and employes of the National Assembly, who have completed the Tagalog course, at the graduation program held at the legislative building on July 1.

Urges Greater Output

Domei

HSINKING, July 4.—Yuan Chen-tao, Minister of Finance and Commerce, urged industrial workers to make united effort toward attainment of the goals set in the increased coal, iron and steel production drives which will be sponsored by the Government throughout the current summer beginning July 1.

Ramos, Gonzales Chosen

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Brigadier-General Alberto Ramos and Manuel Gonzales were inducted into office on June 30 as acting director and acting assistant director respectively of the new Bureau of Investigation. Appointment was also made of Lieutenant-Colonel Porfirio Silerio as executive officer of the Manila Constabulary District.

Tagalog Lessons Broadcast

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Professor Villa Panganiban of the National Language Institute is conducting the new series of Tagalog lessons which are broadcast every Saturday and Wednesday starting July 1 from Station PIAM from 6:30 p.m.

Visits Rizal Monument

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Led by Camilo Osias, Education Minister, conferees attending the convention of school superintendents made a pilgrimage to Luneta and laid a wreath at the foot of the Rizal Memorial on June 28.

NEW DAILY PAPER IS SET FOR CANTON

Called Kung Chang Pao—Aims To Bolster People's Spirit Of Cooperation

Domei

CANTON, July 3.—The first issue of the Kung Chang Pao, which aims to increase the people's enthusiasm for the construction of new China as well as to bolster their spirit of cooperation in the war against the United States and Britain, will appear here tomorrow.

The publication of the daily has become possible through the efforts of Hu Wen-hu, an outstanding figure among the Chinese in the South. Since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, he has been active in the Hongkong area in promoting the welfare of the Chinese residents there.

Ever since this spring, Mr. Hu has been particularly busy here preparing to publish the Kung Chang Pao. Moreover, he has been pushing his plans to set up a farmers' bank, develop mineral resources and conduct a relief movement for the poor.

Hu Shan, president of the Hongkong Jih Pao, has concurrently assumed the post of president of the new daily and Chia Na-fu has been named chief editor. In cooperation with the Japanese and under the guidance of the Provincial Government, the Kung Chang Pao is expected to become a popular daily.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the plan to found a Chinese farmers' bank with a capital of 50,000,000 yuan is under way with the aim of extending relief to the farmers in the area along the Canton-Kowloon railway and of developing the mineral resources in the regions in the neighborhood of the railway line.

Reich Women Donate

German woman residents in Osaka and Kobe donated ¥1,000 to the Japanese Army and Navy, respectively, as a token of their gratitude to the Japanese Forces, Mrs. Leni Jordan, head of the Osaka and Kobe branches of the Women's National Socialist Party, called on the Central Army Headquarters and the Personnel Section of the Navy in Osaka on Monday afternoon to make the donation.

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SHINTO RITUALIST HONORED

Mikannagi's Court Rank Posthumously Raised on Anniversary

Kiyonao Mikannagi has been posthumously raised to the Senior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death.

He was for many years an assistant Shinto ritualist at the Grand Shrines of Ise.

The honor which has been done to his memory is for services rendered by him while he was in the service of the Grand Shrines to the cause of clarifying the national structure of Japan.

He was the author of a number of books based on laborious studies in rituals which are associated with the Grand Shrines.

YAMAWAKI FINISHES TOUR

Supreme Commander in North Borneo Leaves Kuching

Domei

KUCHING, July 4.—After completing an inspection of various quarters since his arrival here on June 29, Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Northern Borneo, left for his headquarters yesterday.

During his visit here, Lieutenant-General Yamawaki inspected local Japanese Forces, Provincial Government offices, and various industrial development enterprises. Moreover, he attended the naming ceremony for the warplanes donated by the Japanese and Chinese residents as well as native inhabitants to the Japanese Army.

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from July 4th to 9th, 3rd floor
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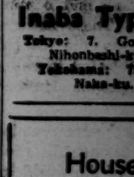

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1944

The International Monetary Conference

The International Monetary Conference now being held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, under the sponsorship of the United States provides another glaring instance of the coming economic rivalry between the United States and Britain. How inevitable is this conflict is shown not only by the heated controversy which took place recently in both of these countries over the merits of the American White Plan and the British Keynes Plan but also by the compromise plan for the establishment of an International Monetary Fund.

In this compromise plan which is the main agendum of the present conference is a clear design of the United States to foist her economic domination on the world. For instance, one of the major items of the plan provides for the distribution of voting power according to the amount of gold each nation contributes to the common pool. This can only mean that the United States, which is the largest exporting and gold-holding nation of the world, will be able arbitrarily to manipulate the operation of the international fund to her own selfish advantage.

The stipulation in the compromise plan for the common abolition of foreign exchange restrictions is an even more clever device to pave the way for American economic imperialism. By having the subscribers to the International Monetary Fund agree to the elimination of these restrictions, the United States will be able to assure her own people full production and full employment in the years following the war by relentlessly pushing forward her program for the unlimited expansion of her exports.

The deliberate omission in the compromise plan of any reference to tariffs will apparently ensure this one-sided flow of trade. The nations agreeing to the removal of foreign exchange controls will be forced to buy American products and to pay for them not in goods but in gold, as the high tariff walls of the United States will prevent them from exporting their own products to the United States. The continuous drain on their gold supply will make it necessary for these countries to borrow gold from the United States at high interest rates. The end is thus only too obvious: These nations, heavily indebted to the United States, will be subjected to ruthless American economic domination.

So thoroughly is the compromise plan intended to further the economic domination of the world by the United States that it is unbelievable how Britain could have agreed to such a scheme. Yet, for all the seeming concessions which Britain has made from the necessity of currying favor with the United States, at least during the present war, Britain has not sacrificed the substance of real economic power with which to countervail the economic expansion schemes of her rival in the post-war period. That is clear from the proposals contained in the British White Paper of May 26 for the prevention of unemployment in Britain by the adoption of a policy for low money rates, inflation, export expansion and deficit financing, in direct opposition to the avowed aims of the International Monetary Fund.

Moreover, another effective counterweight which Britain possesses in her economic struggle against the United States is the existence of the sterling bloc and the fact that the majority of the countries participating in the present monetary conference are, like Britain, debtor nations. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, recently pointed out that the present economic agreements among the various members of the sterling bloc will continue to exist even during the transition period of the post-war era and that the traditional ties between London and other sterling bloc countries must not be disturbed in any way or at any time by the proposed monetary fund. The Manchester Guardian also expressed the desirability for regional economic arrangements with the countries of Western Europe in so far as such agreements do not jeopardize the unity of the United States and the British Empire. British Minister of Exchequer John Anderson also declared in the House of Commons recently that he had explained to the United States monetary experts that the proposed international fund cannot in any way affect Britain's economic ties with the sterling bloc. All in all, these statements reflect British opposition to the manipulation of the proposed International Monetary Plan by the United States for the purpose of interfering with Britain's economic relationship with not only the pound bloc but also the countries of Western Europe.

No less ingenious is the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the International Monetary Fund. Professor Voskresenskii, writing in War and the Working Class, has bluntly repudiated the right of this international organization to interfere with the stability of the Soviet Union's currency structure. Not only that, Professor Voskresenskii has even declared that the decisions of this proposed organ can not be binding but can only be considered as recommendations. While the Soviet Union does not disfavor the creation of the International Monetary Fund, it is clear that she will not brook any intervention in her own economic affairs. On the other hand, she is not averse toward utilizing the Fund so long as the United States is willing to supply reconstruction materials to her.

The attitude of the Soviet Union and Britain toward the proposed International Monetary Fund proves how hollow will be the achievements of the present conference of anti-Axis financial experts. Whatever agreement may be reached at the meeting will clearly be undermined by the selfish refusal of the United States to tear down her tariff walls and Britain's equally selfish determination to resort to the sterling bloc arrangements to regain her lost power in the field of international finance. Obviously, there can be no economic security for the world under the International Monetary Plan such as that proposed by the Anglo-Americans.

A Year Ago Today
July 5, 1943

An agreement was reached between Prime Minister Tojo of Japan and Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand for including the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu in the northern part of the Malai peninsula, and the Shan states of Kentung and Mong Pan in Thai territory, according to a joint communique issued by the Japanese and Thai Governments Monday.

* * *

The German military authorities announced today that since the participation of the United States in the war, the air and naval forces of Japan, Germany and Italy have sunk 2,754 British and American ships, totaling 17,000,000 tons. When ships which are believed to have been sunk after having been damaged by torpedoes or mines are added to the above figure, the enemy sea losses will reach more than 3,-300 ships.

* * *

Speaking at New Bedford, Massachusetts today, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, again warned the American public against the increasing fighting strength of Japan. He said that Japan now controls vast resources of all kinds of materials and an immense area with hundreds of million inhabitants.

* * *

Another bill to repeal the law restricting immigration of Chinese into the United States was submitted to Congress today by Representative Warren G. Magnuson from Washington. The bill provides for the entrance of a small number of Chinese into the United States and the extension of naturalization rights.

GREW'S FALSE REPORTS LED U.S. INTO WAR

Views on East Asia Marked by Imperialistic Convictions

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Joseph Clark Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State early in May to resume active part in the conduct of the war. Since assumption of his new post, he published a book entitled "Ten Years' Stay in Japan," in which he reminisces on his long term of office in Tokyo. On his return home aboard an exchange ship, it may be recalled, the ex-Ambassador published the "Report from Tokyo," which proved such a great hit and put him into the limelight. He has since travelled extensively in America to further Roosevelt's war policy, making speeches everywhere he went on the formidableness of Japan with a view to fanning up the fighting spirit of the American people against this country.

Grew poses as the person best informed on things Japanese and is indeed, universally so recognized in his own country. Therefore, no matter how erroneous, in our view, his observations of Japan may be, they do not fail to carry great weight with the Americans. In other words, Grew's view of Japan or East Asia invariably furnishes the nucleus of the idea which the American people form of this part of the globe.

The American people in general, who have so little knowledge of the world and have been in the habit of imagining that their country is superior to all other in everything, are now being led to form their judgment through Grew's books and utterances. Nor is there any doubt that the war machinations of the American Government are also influenced by the counsels which Grew may choose to give.

Imperialist in Ideas

What, then, is Grew's view of East Asia? Before he was appointed Ambassador to Japan in June, 1932, he had served in Egypt, Mexico, Austria and Turkey, so that his post in Tokyo was his first diplomatic experience in East Asia. About thirty years ago, before he entered the diplomatic service, he made a tour of China and India, after which he wrote a small book entitled "Hunting and Travelling in the Far East." As he confessed later, this book made a diplomat of him. The contents of the book were reproduced in the American Foreign Service Journal, a Department of State organ. Imperialistic ideas ran through the book in which the author portrayed East Asia as a future colony and paradise for Westerners. The book won the favorable opinion of Theodore Roosevelt, the President at the time. The young Grew of imperialistic predilections thereafter became a diplomat of first rank and thirty years after he wrote it, he was given the Ambassadorship to Japan, his ten years' service here resulting in the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and his country.

It is true that during his long term of office in this country he came into contact with many Japanese and personally observed the trends of Japan's progress, but it can hardly be said that, during this interval, he acquired a true knowledge of Japan understood her and grasped the course of events in Japan and China correctly. Had he really been capable of all this, the present war would never have occured. The attitude of contempt adopted by the Washington authorities toward Japan, which precipitated the conflict, indicates that the reports which he submitted to his Government from time to time from Tokyo were erroneous, to say the least.

Shares Views With Hull

Grew's view of Japan and East Asia tallies with that held by Theodore Roosevelt long ago and also with that of Cordell Hull, the present Secretary of State. While Cordell Hull has no personal knowledge of East Asia, Joseph Grew has spent long years here. Grew's view of East Asia is, so to speak, Hull's view vested with more plausibility born of personal contact.

Joseph Grew does not tell his countrymen, who have little knowledge of Japan, that Japan is only a small insular country and that she can be brought to her knees easily by America. Instead of indulging in such tall talk as Americans are fond of using, he studiously follows the line of warning his countrymen by stressing Japan's innate strength, the close unity of her people and her rapidly growing industrial capacity. In the course of the "Report From Tokyo," he says: "The Japanese do intend and expect, in dead seriousness, to drive us out of Asia, and to secure peace of a kind which will lead to our destruction or at least to our gradual enfeeblement."

Between the lines of his remarks we can read Grew's eagerness to realize "colonial East Asia" in accordance with America's traditional view of East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Too much rest itself becomes a pain.—Homer.

* * *

Few men are admired by their servants.—Montaigne.

American Policy of World Domination

As Evinced in Her War Methods

By JAPONICUS

I

The eyes of the entire world are now centered on America, either as a menacing Colossus of the North, as a suspicious ally, or as an atrocious enemy. With her vast natural resources, she has built up a large war machine and now assumes a threatening gesture to lick anybody who stands in her way or fails to obey her will. Not only is she putting pressure on innocent law-abiding neutrals by her favorite tactics of economic boycotting and blacklists, but she is even bullying her ally, John Bull, in every way, so much so that Britain's Prime Minister sometime ago had to confess, with a touch of British humor, that he was Mr. Roosevelt's lieutenant. And Captain Oliver Lyttelton's "undiplomatic" utterances on "travesty of history" may really be an outburst of British resentment at America's insolence and haughtiness. Her large-scale air raids are directed not only at her enemies' regular forces, but at the cathedrals, monasteries, libraries, at the civilian population, and even at the sick and the wounded, of the enemy countries.

Human history seems sometimes to develop not by Darwinian evolutionary process, but by Hegelian dialectical movement. If George Washington's heroic struggle for liberty and Abraham Lincoln's romantic fight for humanity have appeared to many to symbolize the spirit and traditions of 19th century America, Franklin Roosevelt's 20th century America represents an opposite and antithetic trend—the fulfilment of America's lust for world domination and the oppression of peoples fighting for liberation from tyranny. If America's traditional face had looked smiling and angelic to many a person, her new face looks fearfully devilish to every person who dares to scrutinize her. The essence of American character has apparently undergone a fundamental metamorphosis. Many pious or good-natured Americans are, however, still under the delusion that America is treading her traditional path of liberty and humanity. The American leaders of the new dispensation are, therefore, obliged to encourage this delusion to make those people sacrifice their blood and treasure at the altar of America's "Manifest Destiny." Herein seems to lie one of the basic causes of the "hypocrisy" of American statesmen, evidenced by a striking contrast, as in the case of the Atlantic Charter of their declarations and actual behavior.

What does justice signify in international affairs? Justice has traditionally been defined as the constant and perpetual will to give everyone his due. This old Roman formula of justice as applied to international relations and modified so as to read "to give every nation its due," approximates the fundamental principle of world peace stoutly proclaimed by the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, that "the nations of the world have each its proper place."

If America desires to keep her own "way of life," she can justly do so, so long as she reciprocally respects the "way of life" of other nations and peoples. If democracy is the political tenet she prefers, she can be as democratic as she can, and may justly reject any interference by other nations. It would, however, be injustice for her to regard the American way of life and her democracy as something universal, and to smile or frown on the form of government of other nations, by such practical measures as extending or withholding "recognition" accordingly and not in conformity with the objective test of their ability to maintain law and order. Such a behavior evinces a psychology of world domination rather than of international justice.

If America claims under the Monroe Doctrine to enjoin European or Asiatic Powers not to interfere politically or militarily in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, whatever that unscientific term may embrace, she may possibly be said justly to do so, so long as she refrains from interfering in the political or military affairs of Europe and Asia. But putting up "keep off the grass" signs on the American Continents and at the same time herself poking her nose into European or Asiatic affairs would be obvious injustice. It reveals a psychology and logic of world domination and not of international justice.

War is, in the nature of things, a cruel affair. Everybody would admit that a "trial by battle" is a very crude and irrational method of settling international as well as domestic disputes. However, so long as there exist nationalisms and aspirations for national liberty or national survival deemed worthy of being protected even at the point of the bayonet, international wars will always be with us. In the 19th century, despite the general belief in the inevitability of war, a cordon sanitaire came gradually to be drawn against the parties engaged in a trial of strength by the development of the law of neutrality, with a wholesome function to check a further spread of conflagration. And a modicum of humanity and of a respect for human culture came to find its way into the methods of warfare, by according protection to the civilian population as much as possible, by granting humane treatment to such helpless persons as war prisoners, the sick and wounded, and by providing for measures to save sacred edifices, historic monuments, and buildings used for scientific, artistic and charitable purposes. The whole edifice of the international law of neutrality and war is now fast crumbling. The doctrine of non-belligerency, much more subtle perhaps than the old discarded doctrine of "limited assistance," through an advocacy of the semi-religious distinction between the "peace-loving" and "aggressor" nations, is similar to those resorted to in the bloody struggle between the Catholic and Protestant nations in 16th and 17th century Europe and at the time of the old Holy Alliance with Metternich as one of its most potent manipulators. America, by her provocative policy toward Europe and Asia adopted prior to her entry into the war, contributed in no small measure to the spread of the conflagration and through her notorious volte-face in American traditional neutrality policy has done much to demolish the 19th century international law of neutrality. Moreover, after America's entry into the war, the spirit of the 19th century rules of war, having the welfare of non-combatants as their foundations, is being ruthlessly disregarded by her notably in the field of aerial warfare, to which America attaches the greatest importance. This callousness to the welfare of civilians is sometimes looked upon with nonchalance as an ineluctable process of development in perfect harmony with the total character of present-day war. The theory of ruthlessness based on the total character of war, however, is no ultra-modern invention. As early as in 1793 the British Government justified the starvation of the French nations by confiscating corn as absolute contraband by saying that inasmuch as France had called the entire nation into arms, the whole nation might be regarded as combatants, an additional reason assigned being that revolutionary France was to be treated as a dangerous lunatic rather than as an ordinary state, an allegation which, naturally recalls to our mind the notorious utterances of the President of the United States directed toward the Fuehrer and the so-called "aggressor nations." This British disregard for civilians based on the theory of total war was discredited in the 19th century. It is submitted that the present decay of the law and morality of war is due not so much to the total nature of present-day war as to the psychological tendency of belligerents to lay excessive stress on military necessity, and pay scant respect to the welfare of the non-combatants. This doctrine of military necessity has often been attributed by the British and Americans to "German militarists." From the standpoint of practice, however, it was the British in the Boer War of 1899 who for the first time in the 19th century systematically began to put the doctrine into practice. They shot persons desiring to surrender, imposed vicarious penalties through such measures as farm-burning and confinement in concentration camps, merely on the ground that the subject had relations in the enemy ranks, and resorted to all sorts of atrocious methods. Japan in her Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars is universally recognized as having scrupulously abided by the modern laws of war. But the trend toward unconcern for non-combatants was accelerated in the first World War. And in the present War, the doctrine of military necessity became dominant especially in America and is being carried out on an appalling scale. And to our great astonishment we find the self-styled "peace-loving" Americans behaving in such a ruthless fashion as to virtually scuttle the 19th century liberalism and humanity in war methods.

(To Be Continued)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

'Old Order' Gone for Ever

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

With the effective "torpedoing" of the enemy's plans for a counter-offensive against Burma, and the exhaustion now evident in the American counter-offensives in the south and central Pacific areas, the last vestiges of the Anglo-Americans' dreams of ever regaining the regions from which they have been ousted in East Asia are rapidly disappearing, and it would do good for all people, particularly those still prone to secretly indulge in wishful thinking, to look facts in the face and reconcile themselves to the true position of things in Asia today.

It is now over two years since the British were ousted from Malai, and nearly two years since the Americans were driven from their strongholds in the Philippines. They have gone from these places for good, never to return. They have been trying desperately and have expended a great deal of energy, and sacrificed considerable life, ships, material and equipment, in their efforts, but all these have failed, because Japan was prepared everywhere to deal with such onslaughts.

For the past eighteen months or so, the enemy has been hammering away unsuccessfully at Japan's outer defenses, and has paid dearly for the significant gains made here and there, which the enemy is now finding it costly to retain. Their positions in New Guinea, on Bougainville Island and similar places are proving liabilities to them to hold. They have not gained one substantially important advantage or strategic base in all this time. And now their efforts are showing signs of exhaustion. Japan's tactics, of forcing the enemy to fight a war of attrition far from their bases, is bearing fruit. The enemy can never, never hope to return to these shores again.

It is as well, therefore, for all those who still indulge in any wishful thinking of a return of the bad old days to get to work in adapting themselves to the New Order which is going to see a New Asia rise up on the debris of the Old Order which could not survive because it was built on shallow foundations. The New Order in Europe and in Asia is going to be something stable and everlasting, and those who have vision can see that all the sufferings which mankind is experiencing the world over today is but the price which men have to pay for the sins and misdeeds of the common enemy of mankind—the Anglo-Americans and their Dutch satellites. The New Order has come to stay. The harder we work to establish it, the more freely we accept it and cooperate in its achievement here in Malai, the sooner will we reap our reward—contentment, peace and plenty.

'Asiatic Morality

(From The Shanghai Times)

The War of Greater East Asia is now in full swing in all its different phases, and in this war of emancipation all East Asiatic nations are steadily marching towards their common goal. Especially notable is the progress now being made in their ideological fight against Anglo-American plutocracy. There is indeed every indication that the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics are rapidly learning to think and talk in terms of their own religious faith, moral codes and social philosophy. Thus, they are steadily regaining ideological independence as free Asiatics. This trend is most distinctly apparent in what Chinese, Filipino, Thai, Burman, Indian and other Asiatic leaders say and do in the conduct of their war of emancipation against Anglo-American-Dutch imperialism and plutocracy. Despite their racial, geographical, religious and cultural affinity, all East Asiatic nations had long stood apart from one another under the baneful influence of Anglo-American imperialism, which made it next to impossible for these peoples to work together in preserving their common cultural and moral legacy.

In fact, Anglo-American plutocracy had done far more harm than is generally thought to all Asiatic nations by foisting materialism and loose morals upon them. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, all nations in this part of the world have become fully awakened to the political, economic, cultural as well as moral evils of Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy. Such spiritual revival will certainly prove a vital factor of our final victory in the war, and consequently, of the construction of a sphere of common prosperity in East Asia and the establishment of a new order of durable peace and justice the world over.

All East Asiatic nations are thus coming to understand one another as thoroughly as they should as members of a large family of kindred peoples. Clearly pointing to the prevalence of such common understanding among the 1,000,000,-000 Asiatics is the recent statement of Benigno Aquino, head of the Philippines Special Mission to Japan, published prior to his departure for home on April 30. In its conclusion this distinguished patriot of the Philippines avers that he has "seen the soul of Japan exemplified by the grandeur and permanence of majestic Fujiyama and the beauty and tenderness of the cherry blossoms."

The Indian Independence League

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The Indian Independence League, now extremely well organized and working at full pressure, is one of the instruments for the achievement of the independence of India, and another is the Indian National Army. Both are organs under the direct control of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, which is at war with Britain and America. The status of the Indian Independence League in this organization does not appear to be clearly understood even now by some members of the Indian community. Since the Provisional Government is at war the Indian Independence League is a war organization and its members, therefore, are subject to military discipline. Ordinarily, that discipline would already have been felt by the humblest Indian of the three million residing in East Asia, but owing to the peculiar circumstances in which the Provisional Government is placed it has not so far been enforced rigorously. The majority of members of the Indian community realize this and are giving their unstinted support to the League, but we fear there are some people who are still under the impression that the Provisional Government has no real authority. We are sorry for such people because they will very soon find that they have been indulging in day dreaming while the majority of their countrymen have been facing stark realities.

The Indian Independence League should count in its membership all Indian and Ceylonese adults without exception. Every Indian including Ceylonese, must become a member of the League and take the oath of allegiance. That is his duty as an adherent of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. There can be no reason why any Indian or Ceylonese should not be a member of the League and contribute his share toward the fight for freedom, which is now gaining in intensity every day, as crack Japanese units and units of the Indian National Army launch fierce attacks on the enemy. Now that the Indian National Army stands on the soil of Mother India, that army must feel that the three million Indians of East Asia are behind it, ready to do or die in the cause which it has undertaken to further.

The potentialities of the operations which have now begun and the achievements of the Japanese and Indian National armies already recorded are so significant we cannot imagine Indians will not be thrilled by the spectacle presented to us by the comprehensive reports which are daily pouring in from the front lines on the Indo-Burma border. This being a life and death struggle all Indians must be ready to sacrifice all they have.

THE DEGENERATION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

U.S. Faces Danger of Turning Into Totalitarian State

Part II

The Department of Agriculture is no longer responsible for food production. That is the province of the President's personal appointee, Chester C. Davis. Labor disputes are no longer the responsibility of the Labor Department. For that we have the War Labor Board, created, without Congressional action, by Executive order. Even the State Department, established in 1789 to handle foreign affairs, woke up last year to discover that its authorized field of action had been seriously invaded by the Executive-ordered Board of Economic Warfare. Against this threat, the State Department forthwith raised a hue and cry. In another order—which is amazing because it was necessary—the President thereupon solemnly enjoined the BEW to recognize "the primary responsibility and position, under the President, of the Secretary of State in the formation and conduct of our foreign policy."

These agencies were created on the assumption that, with a war to win, wisdom, ability and "know-how" reside, chiefly, in the Executive. The records of many of them—the Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, the Office of Defense Transportation—throw great doubt on that theory. They have certainly done nothing to justify the wholesale short-circuiting, under the guise of war necessity, of the constitutionally established principles and practices of our democracy.

"The Constitution of the United States," declared the Supreme Court in the historic Milligan case, "is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during the great exigencies of the government. Such a doctrine leads to anarchy or despotism."

Turning to Totalitarianism

One is led to believe that the current increasing practice of that "pernicious doctrine" is not wholly a result of a determination to win the war. Instead it appears to reflect the purpose, in some government quarters, to use the war to make over our government in the ugly shape of a totalitarianism which Congress and the people—if they were consulted—would emphatically repudiate.

Among the men who write the Executive regulations there is actually a school of thought which holds that secrecy is wise because it prevents public outcry before a rule becomes effective—thus making it easier for a bureau to carry out a policy which would be rejected if submitted to public scrutiny.

Congress has entered the Executive agencies' calculations only when funds were needed. But even here Congress has been circumvented. Last year, Congress inserted a clause in the Office of Civilian Defense's appropriations bill prohibiting the appointment of any person at a salary of more than $4,-500 without Senate confirmation. On the heels of this prohibition, the OCD appointed and sent to London a $6,000 a-year representative —without Senate confirmation. Asked about this by the Senate committee, James M. Landis, head of OCD, blandly explained that he had got around the law by paying this salary from the blank-check funds of the President.

A year ago, Congress refused to appropriate funds for the construction in downtown Washington of a building to house the Office of Government Reports and to serve as a government information center. Congress also specified that funds for this purpose should not be transferred from other sources. Nonetheless, the building was built with $890,000 allocated, by Executive authorization, from such other sources.

Executive orders have even set aside the courts and the citizen's right of judicial appeal. In the order which delegated authority over wages to the War Labor Board there is this clause—a similar phrase appears in other orders—"any determination of the Board made pursuant to the authority conferred on it shall be final and shall not be subject to review by any civil court."

When some of these things are done solely for the purpose of hastening the victory, they may be forgiven or even supported. But they are dangerous because they are setting the pattern for our future. That is the pattern of arbitrary power, the characteristic mark of totalitarianism. It is a negation of all that is democratic. It is the road to national socialism where such arbitrary, concentrated power becomes the master of the people.

(End)